THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII-NO. 141.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FESTIVAL. BEETHOVEN

It is not All it Should Be.

Catastrophe at Leavenworth.

Francisco Ruffianism.

Destruction by Earthquakes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BEETHOVEN JUBILEE.

The Opening Performance—The Programme—A Qualified Success—The Opening Symphony

From the N Y. Tribune of this morning we

take the following:-We must frankly confess at the outset that the first concert of the festival week last night, if it was not all that one might have desired. exceeded our expectations, und held out fair promises for the remaining days. We dare say there were 1500 or perhaps 2000 singers in their places; we accept without any difficulty the announcement that 350 musicians played in the orchestra. The audience at the beginning of the concert looked emaciated. A dense fringe of the economical surrounded the body of the hall, but the reserved places were not half filled. After the first piece, however, everybody was allowed to go everywhere, and the seats imme-

diately filled up.

The merit of the opening performance ought not to be ganged by the strictest rules of art. The New York jubilee, to be sure, has laid itself open to severe criticism than could properly be given to the great festival in Boston, first by its extravagant, not to say bombastic pretensions, and next by the fact that its dimensions are such as to bring it fairly within the range of a close critical judgment. When ten thousand men and women sing together in a room capable of holding 50,000, we know that the finer artistic effects must necessarily be lost, and we are well satisfied if the 10,000 only keep in tune and in time. The laws of acoustics and other inevitable physical conditions forbid us to expect any-

The programme last night, as it finally stood after numerous changes, was as follows .-

PART I.

PART II.

rected by Carl E

The first of these pieces was undeniably a failure. Mr. Bergmanv probably never conducted a symphony before with such an utterly pitiful result. We lay no blame upon him, for he is certainly the finest symphony leader in the country, but his 350 men evidently lacked in rehearsals, and the contrast between their performance and the rendering of the same work by Mr. Bergmann's 100 players at a recent Philharmonic concert was decidedly painful. There was some noble music, however, in the second pee, where Madame Parepa-Rosa gave the "Inflammatus" solo with magnificently telling effect, though the chorus hardly warmed to its work, and for its numbers was not very telling.

The chorus from Elijah is a very hard one for such a large body of singers to render, and went only pretty well; it was stronger than the "Inflammatus but rather blurred and ragged. The madrigal and the part song by the New Jersey Harmonic were both bad, decidedly bad. The execution was very crude, and the conception of the madrigal entirely at fault. The three y satisfactory and inspiriting of the evening were "The Star inspiriting Spangled Spangled Banner," the overture to "Stradella."

The chorus was magnificent, the artillery, despite an inconvenient echo, had a fine effect, and far above the din of all rang Parepa's voice with a power and sweetness that stirred the audience more than anything else in the course of the evening. People jumped from their seats, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, went a- crazy, in fact, as the jubilee crowd in Boston, and of course demanded it all over again, and got it too. Mr. Gilmore conducted the piece with his usual electrical energy and received a good share of the applause. He had already introdi ced himself to New York with the overture to Stradella, performed by his own band of fifty pieces, entirely reeds and brass, and had been greeted with most emphatic and (for New York) unusual honors. He has the best military band we ever heard, and the overture was exquisite Mr. Carl Resa also had a welcoming round of applause when he came forward to conduct the Oberon overture. This is a composition of so much delicacy that we were fully prepared for a failure in that large hall and with that large orchestra, but it was rendered to perfection. That and the Stradella were the instrumental successes of the evening.

The famous aria from Samson, "Let the Bright Scraphim," was to have been given by Madame Parepa-Rosa, with the cornet obligato by Mr. Arbuckle, of Boston, but it was omitted, and the concert closed with the "Hallelujah chorus, in the midst of which at least half of the audience took the opportunity to go out. It was expellently done, however—far better than any of the other choruses-and those who went away without hearing it made a great mistake.

Ludwig Van Beethoven-His Life and Genius.

Were any person of average intelligence and culture asked to mention the leading lights in the musical firmament, the names of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven would spon-taneously occur to his mind and rise to his lips. These composers stand forth pre-eminently as the representatives of the highest types of the

musical mind.

In the more intricate phases of musical composition, Beethoven is perhaps the greatest of all. Instrumental music was his special work. Vocal music was with him but a reproduction by the voice of strains which might have been more appropriately rendered by the mechanical processes of instrumentation. He has left but one complete opera—his magnificent Fidelio, but his symphonics are numerous.

Beethoven was born on the 17th of December, 1770, at Bono, where his statue may to-day be seen. He came from a musical family, and almost from infancy received the best musical In his fifteenth year he was appointed by the Elector Max Franz, brother to the Emperor Joseph II, organist to the Electoral chapel; but a few years later he went on a visit to Vienna, and was so charmed with the musical attractions of the Austrian capital that he took abode there at the earliest opportunity. In the lovely suburban villages he passed his

summers, and it was during his wanderings amid the leafy shades of the garden of Schon-brunn that many of his finest ideas occurred to In 1800 he makes the first mention of the deafness which subsequently gave him so much trouble. He was very sensitive on this point, and, indeed, was almost driven to suicide by his too keen appreciation of his defeat. It was after this deafness became chronic, however, that some of his noblest compositions—notably his Fidelio and Ruins of Athens—were composed. Domestic troubles and litigation gave him great trouble, and for several years diverted his mind from art. A nephew of dissolute character, who had been left in his charge by a dying brother, caused him much anxiety and pecuniary outlay. In 1826, after a visit to a country estate near Vienna, he was taken sick

with a cold, resulting from exposure, which led to an attack of dropsy, proving fatal on the 26th of March, 1827. Beethoven left to the world a legacy of nine symphonies, eleven overtures, thirty-two pianoforte sonatas, one opera, two masses, a great variety of songs, and a quantity of music for stringed instruments. His life was an unhappy one, but it was not, as many have supposed, passed in poverty. His reputation is greater than his popularity; everybody acknowledges his ability, but his music is often beyond the average listener.

In this country Beethoven is a magnificent tradition; with his genius the American people do not have a close affinity. The passion and force of the Italian masters are more in accordance with our natural feelings. The Tentonic element in this country, however, keeps alive the public interest in the great master; and as most of our German musicians are teachers they of course instil in the minds of their pupils a fitting reverence for the man they so much admire. His piano-forte compositions are widely used in this country, while no concert which claims to be at all classical would be complete without extracts from his works.

The so-called Choral symphony is, perhaps, Beethoven's most elaborate orchestral work. It has been several times performed here, but never on such a scale as to realize the ideas of the composer. Beethoven's soprano aria, "Ah! Perfido," the special favorite of Parepa, is sung frequently at Philarmonic and other concerts; and his "Adelaide" is essayed by every tenor from Mario down. His "Egmont" music has been given here with acceptation. His opera Fidelio has for many years enlisted the attention of the greatest artists in the lyric world. In England the principal part has been one of the finest achievements of Tietjens. In this country, Madame Bertha Johannsen (an admirable artist, whose name we are glad to see among those singers who will take part in this week's Centennial Festival) has personated "Fidelio" with refined dramatic appreciation and with artistic vocal skill. Much of Beethoven's music exists in unsuspected forms in many of the hymn tunes sung in our churches; and it is with his works has suggested more modern compositions which the composers honestly think are original with themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO RUFFIANISM.

How the "White Scum" of the City Outrage and Abuse Chinese Immigrants. The British ship Niagara, says the San Fran-cisco Bulletin of the 1st instant, which arrived here on the 22d ultimo from Hong Kong, bringing merchandise and several hundred Chinese passengers, was released from the quarantine, caused by the prevalence of small-pox on board, on Monday. In the afternoon a small portion of the Celestials came ashore in lighters, but the great majority waited until vesterday. A large crowd of persons collected at Vellejo street wharf when the debarkation commenced, and although the language and gestures which greeted the delegation from the Orient were lecidedly uncomplimentary, there were no acts of violence-perhaps on account of the presence of several policemen. Wagons were piled with luggage, ma's, bamboo poles, beds, Chinamen seating themselves upon the load and keeping the effects in place by their weight, and away started the teams, each followed by a dozen or more Chinamen on foot. Generally two of the teams would start together, one piloting the way, while the uncouth Celestials ran in single file along the middle of the street as fast as their cumbersome clothing and clumsy shoes would permit. The members of the Harbor Police on duty were stationed on several corners where the procession must necessarily have passed, and used their best endeavors to prevent the gamins from committing any outrages. As a crowd of the Chinamen passed the corner of Broadway and Front streets a number of young ruffians, aged between ten and sixteen, greeted them with a volley of stones and the foulest Billingsgate slang. One scamp, prompted by the approving smiles of loafers near at hand, seized a heavy bundle of bamboo sticks from a wagon and ran off. Unfortunately for him Officer Langau witnessed the act, and after an exciting chase caught the culprit and conveyed him to the station house. At the corner of Sansome and Pacific streets there were no policemen to interfere, and as each wagon came up Pacific street the crowd, numbering sixty or seventy boys and about one hundred men, gathered stones from the street, filth from the gutters, and bits of wood from the sidewalks and back yards, and maltreated the Celestials in the most shameful and cowardly manner. The boys commenced operations first, throwing mud in the eyes of the smallest Chinese men and youth, and ting them almost wild with pain and indignation. As each victim starts to retaliate he is tripped or knocked down, and kicked and abused by all the brutes who can find lodgingplaces for their boots. The unfortunate fellow finally escapes with a bloody face, teeth kicked

out, and his clothing badly soiled. The Chinamen on the wagons were treated to showers of rocks, and as the missiles flew through the air the crowd jeered and halloed with exultation. At least a dozen Chinamen were injured about the head, to say nothing of the fright sustained. While this was going on Chinamen were not allowed to pass along the sidewalk without a kick or blows, and any re-monstrance on the part of the few decent citi-zens present called forth the abuse from the The most sickening case that occurred fairly shocked some of the ruffians themselves. A little Chinese boy, apparently about ten years old, came toddling up the street, fairly exhausted with his efforts to catch a wagon ahead of him. A brawny scoundrel tripped him; he fell to the ground and in a few moments he was covered with mud from head to foot, bruised and bleeding and uttering the most piteous wail. The outrages were all perpetrated within the space of half an hour, and by that time the police had left their stations below and arrived on the ground. The cowardly barbarians sneaked away, and no arrests were made.

MEXICO.

The Terrible Earthquake of Last Mouth-The

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Mexico, says: -

The latest news from private sources gives full particulars of the terrible earthquake which nearly rulned the entire city of Oaxaca on the 11th of May. About half-past 11 P. M. several hard shocks were felt, causing destruction of life and property all over the city. The motion was oscillating at first, from south to north, then vertical or trembling. The shocks lasted about fifty-eight seconds, and in force, destructiveness, and severity surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this State. Oaxaca is probably one of the strongest, most firmly constructed cities in Mexico; yet the condition of the houses since the earthquake is truly deplorable-some of them in complete ruins. The palace is almost destroyed, and will require thousands of dollars before it can be

made suitable for occupation. San Francisco is one mass of ruins, and the whole of the corri-dors of the old convent of San Juan de Dios fell, burying four persons and wounding many more. The clock tower, which was only finished on the 5th of May, was shaken down, passing through the top of the building into the Supreme Court rooms, and through the floors of these into the portals of the palace. The total number of persons killed is about one hundred, while it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The shocks continued the next day (Thursday), and about a quarter to 1 a very severe one was felt. Friday there were one or two very slight shocks. Terror reigns supreme, and upon the countenance of every one anxiety and fear of greater evil are plainly depicted. All remained in the public squares and outside of the city for fear that greater shocks would come, and, on account of its di-lapidated condition, would make a complete ruin of the entire city.

THE LEAVENWORTH CATASTROPHE.

A Bridge Gives Wny-Three Men Drowned and One Wounded. The Leavenworth Commercial of the Sth instant, gives particulars of the disaster reported previously by telegraph. The Commercial

Yesterday noon a terrible accident occurred at the centre pier of the iron bridge, which has lately been sunk in the mid-channel. The work has for some time been considered past danger, the iron neumatic tube having pierced through the sand and reached the rock foundation. A part of the rock itself had been cut away, and the position of the tube was all that could be desired, when yesterday a slight diffection was observed. The foot of the rock had been cut away irregularly, and the stream acting on the tube caused it to keel over. This being observed on board the scow, the alarm was given, but before any precaution could be taken the entire structure fell, crushing the boat and sinking with her three men, and wounding another. The balance of the crew, seven men, escaped almost miraculously, several of them being in a skiff alongside which had been sent to recover another skiff which had broken loose.

At present all trace of the centre pier is obliter-ated, excepting a strong eddy at the place where the smoke stack of the steamer reaches within a short space of the surface of the water. As far as we can learn, the pier broke away from the moorings which connected it with the scow, and the whole force of the current struck against it. The pier was im-mersed some twenty-six feet in the water and eight or nine in the sand, there being seven sections in all placed in position, all of which are now at the bot-tom of the river.

The first indication of the accident was a quantity

of wreck and lumber passing down the Missouri, after which all kinds of exaggerated reports prevailed. The catastrophe amounts to the demolition of seven sections of tubing, which had been reared at much trouble and expense, and also the destruc

tion of a steam scow. c
The channel column at the time of the disaster contained six sections, each section ten feet in length, weighing in the aggregate sixty tons. The work of sinking it had been progressing admirably, and there were reasons for supposing that within a few days the column would rest upon the everlast-ing rock foundation at the bottom of the Missouri. The workmen were engaged in chiselling through a sheet of rock about six inches thick, which over les the soapstone bed. Below the soapstone, which is a few feet thick, and easy to work through, lies the permanent solid rock. When thus near the goal on the most important part of the structure, the accident came, and to the results of six months' labor may be added the loss of three human lives, and a delay of several months in the ultimate completion of the great enterprise, and the reader will have some idea of the magnitude of the disaster.

LIVELY MILL IN NEW YORK.

Philadelphian Financier listic Turn.

Wall street must have its little excitement. When there's no swindle or gold clique (the terms should be synonyms), and no heavy movement in stocks, somebody is pretty sure to get into a scrape, the end whereof is the gnashing of teeth and the punching whereof is the gnashing of teeth and the punching of noses. Such was the case yesterday.

Two young and promising brokers, Florence and Nathan by name, had high words in the Stock Exchange Long Room relative to some trifle or other, and, as was to be expected from such chivalrous young bloods, sallied forth to the pavement to settle it. Mr. Nathan is a small man—say five feet six—while Mr. Florence, although not large, has some advantage in inches. Taken all in all, however,

the most indignant.

The valorous twain were followed to the pavement by a crowd of friends, who soon formed a ring and made all ready for a lively mill. As Mr. Nathan and made all ready for a lively mill. As Mr. Nathan descended the steps he was seen to carefully remove his valuable mother-of-pearl sleeve buttons. Mr. Florence was cool and determined. Both parties assumed the defensive, Nathan holding his hands well up, while Florence showed but a feeble guard. Betting two to one on Nathan.

The men glared at each other for a moment, when her half a feeble guard and mell. Florence getting to a Nathan hold in seal mell.

they were pretty well matched, Mr. Nathan being

both piled in pell mell. Florence getting in on Nathan's jaw with a heavy left-hander, Nathan's righ hand landing about three feet on the left of Fior ence's shoulder. This closed the first round, and I was confidently expected that the next would be Nathan didn't seem to like it, and retired It is feared that he meditates pistols.—N. Y. Sun.

AQUATIC.

The Female Contest-Miss McAlice Pub-lishes a Challenge.

Miss Charlotte McAlice, who was mentioned

several days ago as the female who was expected to enter the aquatic lists this season, publishes a challenge in which she says:—"If I can find backers I will row the lady that the McKee Club will put against me. If I cannot get backers I will row her on the Fourth of July, in the regatta." It is highly probable that the McKee Club, on behalf of their female oarsman, will accept the challenge, and that a race will be arranged, as the Pipetown acquaintances of the young lady will be likely to furnish the necessary funds to make the match.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patent Cases. United States Circuit Court-Judges Strong and McKennan.

Chambers vs. Smith. In this case, which was argued several days since, an opinion was delivered this morning granting a perpetual injunction and an account with costs.

Fenner vs. Burton. This case, involving an infringement of piaintif's patent right to a beer-pump, was argued upon a demurrer to the bili for an in-

junction, it being maintained that plaintin's right is under a mere assignment or license, which gives him no title to sue. Held under advisement. Habens Corpus.
United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

Isaac M. Tully, who was a few days since arrested for fraudulent transactions in tobacco stamps, applied this morning for his discharge upon habeas corpus, but was remanded for trial.

The Result of an Indiscretion Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow.

Last Friday afternoon this Court began the trial of four young men, William and Michael McTague, James Young, and John Dougherty, for a burgiary committed upon the residence of Zopher C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, and the case was adjourned from Friday afternoon until Saturday morning, the jurors being in the meantime specially instructed to permit no one to address them or them instructed to permit no one to address them or themselves to speak to any one else concerning it. But upon leaving the court-room one of the jurors sworn in the case asked Mr. Howell concerning a knife said to have been found upon one of the prisoners, and that gentleman, not recognizing the juror, answered him; but upon discovering who his questioner was he dropped the conversation. The trial was resumed on the following day, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Counsel for the prisoners were informed of this circumstance, and made it the ground for a motion for a new trial, which the Judge, after hearing the evidence, granted. The juror was called before the bar of the Court, severely reprimanded, ordered to pay a fine of \$250, and discharged from the panel.

-That anonymous pamphlet which was circhlated in Pittsburg, Pa., seems to be even more vile than was at first intimated, and its author is assured by one of the city papers that there are those on his track who will teach him to realize that society can avenge itself on the coldblooded wretch who attempts to undermine the very fabric of all those relations which embellish

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Darien Canal Survey.

The Gratifying Progress Made.

Repeal of Taxes on Coal,

Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention

Important Wews by Cable.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- George B. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the company to build a railroad from Washington to Fredericksburg, uniting with that to Richmond. The work is to be immediately commenced, and completed by December next. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has in this, as well as in the Baltimore and Potomic Railroad, the controlling interest. The Pennsylvania Central has thus secured a line from Richmond, by way of Washington and Baltimore, to unite with its Northern and West-

Important to the Coal Interests.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill relieving coal from all taxes, internal as well as external. Ayes-Maynard, Kelley, Blair, and McCarthy: noes-Hooper. Brooks, and Allison. This bill relieves coal companies from the payment of income taxes, taxes on gross receipts, etc. The immediate repeal of the duty on bituminous coal was voted down. Schenck and Marshall were absent from the committee. This action is in accordance with the instruction of the House, given upon motion of Mr. Ward a week or two since.

Helen and Heloise Lincoln. The joint resolution for the relief of Helen and Heloise Lincoln has become a law without the President's signature, he not having returned it with his signature to the House in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

The Kiowa Indians two years and a half ago captured in Texas these two girls, aged respectively three and five years, after having murdered the parents and all the known relatives of the children, who are now in the care of J. H. Leavenworth. \$5000 are to be reserved from the annuities of these Indians, the interest on which is to be used for the children's support. United States Steamer Sabine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commander J. G. Walker informs the Navy Department, May 10, of his arrival in the United States steamer Sabine at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a pleasant passage of thirty days from Funchal, Madeira, instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope as was first intended. He will cruise off the coast of Brazil to exercise the midshipmen in working ship. Will then go into Bahia, and from there sail for home, reaching Boston by the first of August.

The Darlen Survey. Commander Selfridge writes in regard to the survey of the Darien 1sthmus that after great labor and fatigue he has run a line of levels over the mountain to the headwaters of the Sucubti, which have been found at an elevation of 553 feet above the mean level of the Atlantic. He adds that this information has a most important bearing upon the probabilities of this route being found practicable for a canal. It does away with the idea that many have entertained of a low pass in the Cordilleras. The shortness of the time before the rainy season, and a desire to accomplish as much as possible, has induced him to make explorations at the same time on the Morti and Sassardi rivers. Supplying and keeping up these two large parties had taxed his

This latter party have run their levels several miles inland, and are now working over the dividing ridge to Morti, a tributary of the Chucuraqua, north of the Sucubti. This line, he thinks, will be found lower than the Darien. This line is of his own selection, as from the best information no white man has ever penetrated inland over it. He states the weather has been unfavorable for operations. Although it was a time when the pleasantest weather was expected there has hardly been a day without rain. health of his squadron continues good, and what sickness there is arises from so much wet in the

He thinks the route from the Gulf of San Blas to the Bayamo river, and thence to the Pacific has the most favorable appearance of a suc cessful route on account of its shortness, its fine commodious harbor on the Atlantic, and that there are no large streams to cross. But no definite opinion can as yet be given until the several routes have been thoroughly explored. Ammunition Stores.

Secretary Belknap has given orders to break up the large quantity of fixed ammunition which has accumulated since the war and is now stored in the laboratory at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue.

There is a petition in circulation here, signed by the newly elected Mayor, M. G. Emery, and all the prominent business men of the city, which will doubtless be presented to Congress to-morrow, earnestly requesting that body to pass, before adjourning, the bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue with some improved pavement, the bill to erect a new jail and penitentiary, the bill to dredge and otherwise improve the river channel, the bill to lay a new water main, and an appropriation to fluish the Washington

These petitions are not only on the ground of needed improvements, but to give work to the large surplus of laborers who crowd Washington, especially colored, who cannot find employment during the winter months, and are compelled to subsist upon charity and donations from Congress, which they are called upon to make nearly every session for the poor of the

It is understood that, by the new regulations of the Internal Revenue Office, about to be issned, the per diem capacity tax, which has heretofore been assessed against distillers of brandy from fruit, will be done away with, the Commissioner holding that the terms of section 13th,

decision of the Revenue Office it was held that | sales made by peddlers employed by wholesale dealers were required to be returned by the dealer for taxation. The Commissioner, by a recent decision, revoked the former ruling. The committee is at present engaged in sug-

gesting amendments to the new Tax bill now before Congress.

Deputy Commissioner Given is revising the regulations relating to distillation of brandy from fruit, and they will probably be approved

The Conscience Fund. Yesterday the conscience fund of the Treasury Department was increased to the amount of three dollars by an anonymous letter from New Brunswick, N. J.

FROM EUROPE.

The House of Lords. LONDON, June 14 .- In the House of Lords last evening the proceedings were mainly on local affairs.

The High Court of Justice bill was reported. Lord Cairns withdrew his opposition to it. A Committee on Tramways was appointed.

The proposed revision of the rules was then discussed till the hour of adjournment. House of Commons-Important Debate.

In the House of Commons a report was demanded in the results of the slave trade patrol. The Home Secretary, in a reply to a question, said that the principle of open competition of candidates for office was still untried in certain departments, though the Home Office was prepared to adopt it.

The Marquis of Hartington examined the proposed reduction of the French postal rates. The principle was inapplicable to correspondence passing through France to England.

Mr. Gladstone urged the consideration of the Education bill. The morning sessions of the House were

ordered to begin on Friday next. The Constantinople Fire. Mr. Otway, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, described the burning of the English embassy at Constantinople. The archives were all saved, and the embassy had been removed to the Rapia village on the Bosphorus,

seven miles and a half from Constantinople.

The University Test Bill. The House then went into committee on the University Test bill. A number of amendments were discussed; that relieving doctors from subscribing to the formularies of faith was

American Bark in Distress. An American-built bark, laden with timber, was seen off the Irish coast derelict on the 9th

Dry Weather. Bell's Weekly Messenger Journal, devoted in good part to agriculture, asserts in the last issue that a fraction less than five inches of rain have fallen here this year. Abandoned at Sea.
The Warden Law, Capt. Wilkinson, from Sun-

derland April 26 for New York, was abandoned at sea on the 31st of May. Election at the Isle of Wight. At the recent election in the Isle of Wight, exander D. M. B. Cochrane was che

has also been elected for Leicestershire. London Rowing Club. The London Rowing Club decline the challenge of the Hudson Rowing Association, because a trustworthy crew is not forthcoming.

member of the House of Commons. Leygate

Yacht Race. The channel match of Royal Thames Yacht Club from Dover to Boulogne and back, occurred yesterday. The wind was west-southwest at the start, and was favorable for the first half of the race. The yachts arrived at Boulogne in the following order: -Julia, Hirondelle, Egeria, and Cambria. There were only four minutes difference in the time of all at Boulogne. On returning, however, the Cambria won by twenty-one minutes, the Egeria becoming becalmed.

Mr. Dickens' Remains. It is rumored that the remains of Charles Dickens will be brought to London to-day, the family having consented to their burial at Westminster Abbey.

Destructive Fire in London. Westminster Station, on the Metropolitan Railway, was nearly consumed by fire last night. Loss of a British Gunboat.

LONDON, June 14 .- Advices have been received here aunouncing the total loss of the British gunboat Slaney, in the China Sea. Her commander, William F. L. Elwyn, and fortythree of her crew perished. The Slaney was a screw steamer of 300 tons burthen, 80-horse power, and carried three guns.

FROM DELAWARE.

Opening of the Wilmington and Reading Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—This is the day appointed for the grand opening of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, for which extensive preparations have been made. Numerous invitations have been sent to railway men, editors, and other prominent persons. Guests are invited to assemble at the Board of Trade Rooms at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. It is proposed to spend a few hours in visiting points of interest in the city, and in a steamboat excursion on the Christiana and Delaware front. In the evening a complimentary supper will take place at Institute Hall. To-morrow will be occupied by a trip over the newly-completed Wilmington and Reading Railroad, visiting Coatesville, Birdsboro', and Reading.

FROM THE STATE.

Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

HARRISBURG, June 14 .- The annual convention for the year 1870 will be held at this place to-day and upon Wednesday and Thursday. George H. Stuart, Esq., is expected to preside. Each Sunday-school in the State has been invited to send two or more delegates. Pastors of churches, superintendents of Sunday-schools, and prominent Sunday-school workers from all parts of the State have been invited to attend and participate. Rev. George A. Peltz and other eminent Sunday-school workers are here. Places of entertainment are provided for all

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Morey and Stock Markets.

New York, June 14.—Stocks dull. Money, 426
5 per cent. Gold, 112%, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 1114; do. 1864, do., 11115; do. 1865 do., 11115; do. do. new, 1135; do. 1867, 1135; 10. 1868, 1135; 10-40s, 1085; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94%; Canton Company, 67%; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99%; Eric, 21%; Reading, 106%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 125%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Illinois Central, 140%; Cheveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1213; Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 1213; Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and act of July 20th, 1868, imposing said tax, do not Rock Island, 121); Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, refer to distillers from fruits. Under a former 196%; Western Union Telegraph, 83);

FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

Tuesday, June 14, 1870. The bank statement yesterday, for the second time of late, presents indications of a material change in the main features of the local money

market. The deposits have fallen off \$376,691, the legal-tenders \$224,567, and specie \$28,028. The loans, notwithstanding this falling off in resources, have expanded \$489,752, showing both ability and willingness on the part of the banks to accommodate the public. They still hold large reserves available for loans, if the demand should call for their use, but we see no reason to anticipate anything like a tight reason to anticipate anything like a tight market, the movement of currency westward being merely temporary and liable to cessation at almost any moment.

at almost any moment.

The rates continue at about 31/2@5 per cent. on call, and at 51/2@7 per cent. discount on good commercial paper.

Gold is quite active and rather stronger than yesterday, the range of sales fluctuating entirely between 1128/2 and 113. ovening at the former. between 112% and 113, opening at the former

and closing at the latter. Government securities were rather quiet, and a fraction lower, as compared with closing sales yesterday. This is rather singular with the firmer feeling in gold.

Stocks were rather dull but firm. In City sixes there were sales of the new issue at 100%. Lehigh gold loan brought 93.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 53½; Pennsylvania sold at 57½; Camden and Amboy at 119½; and Lehigh Valley

In Canal stocks little doing; sales of Lehigh at 34%. 18% was bid for Schuylkill preferred.
A single sale of Thirteenth and Fifteenth

Streets Railway at 21. No further transactions. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,
FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Leh Gold L... 93
\$5000 do ... 93½
\$5000 City 6s, N. is.

\$2000 O C & A R Rbs 82¾
10000 C & A m 6s, 89 94
\$1000 Pa 2d mt... 98½
\$2000 Leh R 6s. is. 91
25 sh Com'l Bk.is. 59½
100 do ... 850. 355
25 sh Com'l Bk.is. 59½
100 do ... 85. 63 56
490 sh Penna R .is. 57½
100 sh 13th&15th 8t.
100 do ... 57½
19 sh Cam & Am R 119¾
19 sh Cam & Am R 119¾
10 sh 2d & 3d St... 45¾ 100 do....... 57% s30wn... 21 19 sh Cam & Am R.119% 10 sh 2d & 3d St... 45%

19 80 Cam & Am R. 119% 10 80 20 & 30 St... 453% MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117% 118%; do., 1862, 1114 1113%; do. 1865, new, 118% 1113%; do. 1865, 118% 1113%; do. 1865, new, 118% 118%; do. 1865, 118% 118%; do. 1868, do., 118% 118%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112% 113; Eliver, 108 110. Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$570 \$50; Central Pacific R. R., \$925 \$6935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$780 \$790.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, June 14 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at The Flour market continues fairly active, and prices are well sustained. There is no shipping demand, but the home consumers purchase quite freely of the better grades of extra families. The sales foot up 1150 barrels, including Pennsylvania

superfine at \$5.25; extras at \$5,25:55; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25 for low grade up to \$6.75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50,66.25; Illinois do. do. at \$5.37%; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50,66.75; and fancy brands at \$7,08.25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.40@1.41 for Pennsylvania Sales of 2000 busness at \$1.40@141 for readsyrance red and \$1.35@1.37 for Indiana do. Rye is steady at \$1.05 for Western and \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at a further decline. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Deleware yellow at \$1.03 and Western mixed at \$1. Oats are in active demand, and 11,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@63%c. Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Western fron-

bound at \$1.06 and Pennsylvania wood-bound at Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, June 14.—Cotton dull and nominally 213c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady but not active, and unchanged. Corn firm; white, \$1 16 @1-18; yellow, \$1-08. Oa's unchanged. Provisions

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

arrived here this morning.

unchanged. Whisky firm; sales at \$1 08@1 04.

(By Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, June 14.—The steamship North American, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived yes-QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The steamships Siberia and City of Brooklyn, from New York for Liverpool,

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 14 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......74 | 11 A. M......80 | 2 P. M......85 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Julia, Mounce, Havre, Peter Wright & Son. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York,

W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P.Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baitimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew. Havre-de-Grace, with
a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 55 hours from Wil-mington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. At

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamsnip Co. At the Breakwater, saw a large fleet of barks and schooners; off the Shears, saw brig J. Pierce, from Cardenas; off New Castle, two large ships at anchor; in the bay, bark Meaco, from Cardenas.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co. Sailed in company with brig J. King, for New York; schr Ida F. Wheeler, for Philadelphia. Left in port bark John B. Chase, for Falmouth: brigs Kodiack, for New York: Torrent, for Philadelphia; bark Almira Coombs, for a port north of Hatteras; brigs Marv C. Mariner, discharging; Gazelle, from Philadelphia, discharging.

discharging.

Brig S. V. Merick, Lippincott, S days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.

Schr Barry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, 5 days from Calais, with lumber to J. Baker—vessel to Lennox & Burgess

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Portland, with ice to Penn Ice Co. Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Bowdoin, with ice Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Bowdoin, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Scar M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MRMORANDA.
Ship John Ellis, Delap, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpeol 2d inst.
Bark George Canning, Bradford, hence, at Flush-

ing 31st ult.

Bark Vingolf, Olsen, hence, at Cronstadt 26th ult.

Brig Robert Dillon, Biatchford, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 24th ult.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Clenfuegos 2d inst.

Brig Etta M. Tucker. Tucker, at St. Thomas 17th.

Brig Etta M. Tucker. Area, and sailed 24th for Arroya.

ult., from Buenos Ayres, and sailed 24th for Arroyo, to lead for New York.